

**ON THE EVE OF THE MOSCOW
REVISIONIST FARCE**

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They say that the conference of the revisionist parties will finally take place on June 5, this year. Preparations for this farce, begun five years ago by Nikita Khrushchev and zealously continued by his successors, are now ending in a truly ridiculous performance in Moscow. One can hardly recall how many meetings and reassemblies of so-called initiator, consultative, preparatory, drafting and other groups have taken place during this period. One can hardly recall how many statements have been issued and re-issued, how many dates and time-limits have been fixed and re-fixed for this meeting of renegades. Its history is that of the disintegration and political and ideological degeneration of the whole of modern revisionism and, first and foremost, of Soviet revisionism. It is the history of betrayal to Marxism-Leninism and revolution. It is the history of the gradual but ultimate transition of revisionism to its most counter-revolutionary extreme, to social-imperialism and social-fascism. It has cost the chiefs of the revisionist party of the Soviet Union much toil and a good deal of sweat to rake together the representatives of the divided, disorientated and disintegrated revisionist parties. They have had to exert much pressure, to resort to many threats, tricks and blackmail and spent

many rubles indeed to compel the other partners to go to this general revisionist meeting.

For the Kremlin chiefs, the question of convening a broad revisionist assembly is not only a major matter of prestige but also one of the most preoccupying problems affecting their career, a matter closely connected with their global strategy and their hegemonistic and expansionist policy. During these five years, the objectives of the meeting have changed a number of times in order to comply with the political situations which Soviet Khrushchevite revisionism was undergoing and with the preoccupations and problems facing it during one period or another. But from the beginning to this day, the main objective of the Soviet leaders has been to rally around themselves all the revisionist forces, to exert complete ideological, political and organizational control on the revisionist front and to embark unhesitatingly and without reserve on a campaign against revolution and socialism, against the Communist Party of China and the Party of Labor of Albania and against all Marxist-Leninists. The absolute domination over the other revisionist parties has been and continues to be one of the main props for the renegade chiefs of the Soviet Union to hold the Soviet people under their sway and to hoodwink world public opinion. Had they not had a foreign clientele to boost them up, willingly or unwillingly, one can hardly imagine that they would be able to still hold the mask of «communism», of «proletarian internationalism» and Marxist phraseology with which their demagoguery and fraudulent propaganda is replete.

As a result of the powerful blows dealt and the

principled consistent fight waged by the Communist Party of China, the Party of Labor of Albania and the other Marxist-Leninist parties against modern revisionism and, in particular, against Soviet revisionism, the opportunist line of the renegades dominating the Soviet Union has been thoroughly exposed, their treachery has come to the fore, their criminal schemes have been laid bare. On the other hand, their own activity against revolution and the liberation struggle of peoples, their closer and closer collaboration with imperialism and reaction and, finally, their recourse to open, aggressive and colonialist acts against other peoples, have further isolated them, lowered that little authority and prestige that might still have been left.

Under these conditions, the meeting of the so-called «international communist forum» under the aegis of the Soviet revisionist chiefs is an effort they make to pull themselves out of this quagmire. They stand in need of a certificate of good behavior from this «forum» to persuade the Soviet people that they are not isolated and that their domestic and foreign policies are «Marxist-Leninist» enjoying the approval of the «world communist movement» and that Moscow, allegedly, remains always the «center» of this movement. Therefore, the discontented, those who criticize them and, especially, those who have revolted against their policy should be silent and submit.

In the field of foreign policy, the exploitation of the general revisionist meeting by the Soviet chiefs goes still further. They would like to take advantage of the fact that it is convened in their capital and presided over by them and propagandize

this as an approval by «world communism» of their line of collaboration with U.S. imperialism, as an expression of solidarity with and support to their hegemonistic and expansionist acts.

But designs, desires and hopes are one thing and reality is another. The Moscow revisionist conference is being called under exceptionally critical conditions for the whole revisionist front. Today, for from being united and collaborating with one another, the revisionist parties are divided and disintegrated both within and without. Following the example and tradition of bourgeois parties, they have been gnawed at by opportunism and liberalism, by factions, career-seeking rivalry, struggle for power, etc. In most cases, they have been turned into nationalist bourgeois parties which seek only to further the narrow interests of the national bourgeoisie. The policy of intervention and pressure the Soviet leaders have pursued towards them has further incited them to proceed along this path. The frequent peripeties followed by the preparations for this very meeting indicate perhaps better than anything else the great decline and grave situation existing in the relations among the revisionist parties. The successive campaigns launched by the leaders of the Soviet Union to get this revisionist conference together did not only fail to lead to a rapprochement of viewpoints or coordination of joint actions but deepened still further their divergencies and made their contradictions more acute. The opposing attitudes of the various partners have now taken a totally concrete shape. Attempts to escape from Soviet tutelage and hegemony constitute one of the main features that cha-

racterize the internal conflict in the revisionist front.

The aggression of the Soviet revisionists against Czechoslovakia did not only make their relations with the other revisionist parties more tense but provided the latter with a formal justification to oppose Soviet hegemony and to keep alive their centrifugal intentions which, in many cases, go very far.

This is not the main consequence of the aggression against Czechoslovakia. What is more important is that it cleared up the fact that the relations of the revisionist parties with those who have usurped the leadership of the Party in the Soviet Union can be only relations of submission, servile obedience and of blind implementation of their dictate. In Czechoslovakia they resorted to armed violence while in other places, inaccessible to their tanks, they will have to resort to other means to subjugate or to organize coups in the disobedient parties and to place such leaders on top who would be to their liking.

The situation of the Soviet revisionists on the eve of this meeting is, therefore, not very agreeable, but, just as they occupied Czechoslovakia and «persuaded» the Czechoslovak revisionist party, they have to dominate also the other revisionist parties politically and organizationally.

In the present situation, the various revisionist groups do not seem to be very willing to subscribe to the Moscow foreign policy *in toto*. While being at one in fighting Marxism-Leninism and revolution, they are divided on questions on which the Soviet policy is at variance with their national

interests, they compete for gaining dominating and superior positions in various areas, etc. By renouncing the principles of proletarian internationalism, in their relations with one another they express in full the irreconcilable national and international contradictions of the bourgeoisie. Each one of the parties demands that the conference should back up and advertise those theses and principles, which it propagandizes and implements in its own country regardless whether they comply with or are contrary to those of the other parties.

Many years have passed by and, despite their mutual compromise and concessions, the preparatory commissions have not yet been able to draft a joint text for the final communiqué. When it will be issued, we shall see what this creation of the revisionist «collective wisdom» will be like. The truth is that the Moscow revisionist meeting, designed by Nikita Khrushchev for the purpose of condemning China and Albania, for which his successors spent all their energies, is now ending in a desperate effort to establish peace among its very participants.

The disputes, contradictions and disintegration of the revisionist front reached their climax with the Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia. On the eve of the meeting, the rulers of the Soviet Union have done and are doing their uttermost to sidetrack the Czechoslovak obstacle. It was to this end that changes were made in the Prague leadership and a series of other steps were taken. Now, the Kremlin chiefs are offering some gifts and are making fine promises to Husak. Thus, for instance, it is said that they have opened their

purse and are giving considerable credits to Czechoslovakia in gold rubles to prop up its national economy which is constantly declining. Moreover, Grechko has promised that he will soon begin to withdraw part of his troops from Czechoslovakia, allegedly, as an initial step towards total evacuation. These maneuvers, of course, aim not only at consolidating the internal and external positions of the Husak team but also at creating the impression that the occupation of Czechoslovakia is a thing of the past. If this objective were to be realized, it would deprive certain disobedient revisionist parties of the main argument to condition their participation at the Moscow meeting with the «normalization» of the situation in Czechoslovakia. Moreover, if a favorable impression could be made then the chances for the aggression against Czechoslovakia to become the main issue at the Moscow meeting would diminish and the plans of the Soviet rulers would go through.

But, despite all efforts by the Soviet chiefs, certain revisionist parties have let it to be understood that they will not pass over the «Czechoslovak issue» in silence at the meeting. For many revisionist parties, especially, in Western Europe, this has now become not only an argument to show to the bourgeois parties that they are independent of Moscow but also a defensive means against the hegemonic interventions and pressures of the Soviet leaders.

The revisionist chiefs of the Soviet Union would, for certain, like to have the present Moscow meeting approve a document that would incorporate the whole ideological and political line of the

revisionist party of the Soviet Union, that would endorse the Brezhnevian theory of «limited sovereignty», of the «new proletarian internationalism», that is, submitting completely and kneeling obeisance to the Soviet leaders. They would like to have the conference recognize to the Soviet revisionists the right to intervene in and launch aggression against other countries, to justify the Soviet-U.S. counter-revolutionary alliance and, what is more, to have all the revisionists aligned with them in their anti-China campaign and activity which lies at the roots of the present Soviet foreign policy. This is impossible. To accept such a thing would be disastrous to each revisionist party, this would mean for them to sign their own death warrant.

Faced with the opposition of the other partners and with the alternative of holding no meeting at all, the Soviet revisionists felt obliged to withdraw. They proved to be «magnanimous» and accepted a so-called «limited and unitary» agenda which they dubbed «present-day tasks in the fight against imperialism and unity of action by the communist and workers' parties».

From partial informations and comments published in the revisionist press it seems that the principal document drafted by the preparatory committee is a blank paper of no value whatsoever. It imposes no obligations, duty or responsibility on any one and is formulated in such a way that all can sign it without fear.

As to the essence of the problem itself, «the fight against imperialism», which, according to the established order of the day, the conference is to

take up for discussion, every one understands that this is an empty phrase deprived of all political meaning, of all tangible substance and of all practical action. Demagogy here reaches such a degree of absurdity that it turns into something entirely ridiculous. Who are «the knights of the round table» gathered now in Moscow and which imperialists will they fight against? The Soviet revisionists who themselves are imperialists of the worst kind and who are bound in close alliance with their U.S. partners or the revisionists of the western countries who are ingratiating themselves with their imperialist bourgeoisie? Will imperialism be fought by those who occupied Czechoslovakia and who are rattling their weapons against other countries or those who have become standardbearers of counter-revolution in their own countries?

It suffices to point to one fact alone in order to see what a clumsy demagogy is the bluff of the fight against imperialism which the revisionist meeting intends to take up for discussion. The preparations for the Moscow meeting have been made at the same time with the preparations for the summit talks between the new Nixon administration and the Soviet government, at a time when the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the USA are taking place in peace and tranquility about matters regarding nuclear monopoly and about imposing disarmament on peoples, when the two big Powers are negotiating with a view to diving the Middle East, when the USA blesses the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia making no secret of its hopes that «Moscow» — as Nixon puts it — will urge Hanoi to come to an agreement», when

the anti-China campaign unleashed in Moscow and Washington is assuming ever growing proportions, and so on and so forth.

It is clear to every one that the real attitude of the conference is not the one declaimed in rhetorical speeches by its participants nor the one contained in the documents which it will approve. Its real attitude is the one implemented in practice, in the concrete day-to-day issues. And practice shows that the attitude of the revisionists is not only pro-imperialist but much more than that. It is their overt collusion with imperialism, the main objective of which is to suppress revolution and undermine the liberation struggle of the people, to liquidate socialism and preserve capitalism. The Soviet-U.S. counter-revolutionary alliance is now a fact of every-day international life. The people have embarked on a life-and-death struggle against this alliance.

In connection with the forthcoming Moscow conference, the revisionists make a lot of noise and claim that it will strengthen and consolidate their unity. This is another bluff, another vague phra-seology. There has not been nor will ever be unity among anti-Marxist-Leninists, traitors and rene-gades. The split in the present revisionist parties is not a fortuitous phenomenon nor a temporary one. It is the result of their opportunist and capitulationist line, it is the result of their opposing interests. On the eve of their rally in Moscow, almost all the revisionist parties have spoken not only of the existence of various viewpoints and appraisals on many political and ideological issues and international relations among them, but also

that they will uphold them with persistence in Moscow and will stick to them after the meeting as well. And these are not divergencies dealing with literary styles and sport passions. They deal with concrete stands on fundamental issues like that towards imperialism which they will take up for discussion or toward the Soviet Union itself. One can make demagogy about unity, this costs nothing, but practically it neither persuades nor deceives anyone.

Taking a look at the situation on the eve of the Moscow revisionist meeting one cannot help being struck by the emergence of a new factor, namely, the special concern the U.S. imperialists and the world bourgeoisie show about the conference of the «communists». The general anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary trend is bound to draw the attention of world reaction like a magnet. The reckonings of imperialism and reaction are simple. They fear the revolutionary movement and the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties but they are not worried by the existence of revisionist parties and the present policy they pursue be it even under Soviet hegemony. Far from constituting a danger for bourgeois democracy, the latter are a real ornament for it. Their presence in the capitalist states, their appearance as opposition leftist forces create the illusion of political freedom and of the democratic rights of the working people, which are essential to society with a developed class struggle. After the failure of social-democratic parties who better than the revisionist parties can play the role of scabs, of saboteurs and wreckers of revolution? Are the French

or the Italian revisionists not playing this despicable role in Europe? Don't we find a typical example in that set by the revisionist parties of Latin America which, on order received from Moscow, have turned into detachments of combat against revolution, into parties of compromise and national treachery in their own countries? Their recent legalization by the military dictatorships is not being done without Uncle Sam's «wise counsel» from Washington. The U.S. imperialists are not much disturbed if these opportunist groups may at times utter also a few words against them. They know that words are words and deeds are deeds. As a matter of fact, it is essential that the revisionists should pose as anti-imperialists, otherwise, they would soon be exposed and become of no use.

Before coming to the general meeting, the revisionists have also had separate meetings. Those in Moscow, Budapest and Karlovy Vary are well known. At the end of each one of them, the Soviet leaders, who have also been their organizers, have cried themselves hoarse about their «success», have bragged about «the consolidation of unity», about «common actions», about their common ideology, policy and interests. Not long after, they set to work to call another meeting. But experience has shown that the bragging of revisionists has been a worn-out demagogy to cover up their failure, to cover up the deepening of the split, disintegration and dissipation of the revisionist front. There is no doubt whatsoever that the present general revisionist meeting in Moscow will share the same fate

as the former ones. It cannot end otherwise than in shameful failure.

At the root of the present revisionist meeting lies the fight against Marxism-Leninism, against the genuine revolutionary parties, the mobilization to wreck the revolution and undermine the liberation struggle of the people. History, however, has confirmed that treachery to the proletariat and socialism leads but to failure and destruction. No exception to this rule can be made by even the present revisionists who have raised the ragged banner of counter-revolution intending to turn the development of society backward. Their course leads to their doom and the resolute struggle waged by the working class and the proletariat, by the Marxist-Leninists and genuine revolutionaries will push them for certain to their grave.

By organizing the traitorous Moscow meeting, the revisionist chiefs assume a major responsibility towards the world communist and workers' movement and the working people of the whole world. The proletarians of all countries can never forgive the revisionist clique for this dirty gesture which aims at dealing a blow at and splitting the forces of revolution, at undermining Marxism-Leninism and socialism. The proletariat cannot remain indifferent towards the endeavors of the revisionists and the bourgeoisie who seek to hoodwink and lead them astray, to oppress and tighten on them the shackles of capitalist bondage.

It is incumbent upon the Marxist-Leninists to rise with pluck and courage against this new plot, to expose and deal merciless blows at the revisionist cliques of usurpers, to isolate and make short

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obligation of theirs. Whether inside or outside the revisionist parties they must intensify to the best of their ability their revolutionary struggle to win over the laboring masses waylaid by revisionist influence and lead them into the struggle against renegade cliques. Through concrete and daring actions they should break off the shackles the revisionist chiefs have put on the working people, the rank and file of party members and on lower cadres.

The way of a tit-for-tat struggle against the revisionist cliques, of isolating and mercilessly exposing them is the only correct way to smash and to do away with modern revisionists and bring about the triumph of Marxism-Leninism. This is also the correct way to set up and consolidate new Marxist-Leninist parties which will faithfully abide by the real ideology of the working class and strengthen proletarian internationalism, it is the way that leads to the triumph of revolution over counterrevolution.

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